LAKE MAHOPAC, (N. Y.) July 31, 1854. Situation of the Retreat-The Journey from New York-Hotels and Society-The

Daily as I peruse the columns of your valuable paper, (the New York HERALD,) I observe many communications from the visiters of variovs watering places and summer resorts, but I see none from that beautiful and romantic place called Lake Makopac. This lake situated in Putnam county, New

York, and about sixty miles from the city, thir. teen from Peekskill-one of our beautiful villages on the Hudson-and within three hours ride of our great metropolis. I have visited the place this season, and also for many summers previous. I will endeavor to give an idea of its situation, to those who may wish a few days recreation and enjoyment within a few hours' ride. We take the Harlem Railroad, and after

about two hours' ride, arrive at Croton Falls. There we meet hosts of carriages and stages from the various hotels, which, after about a half hours' ride, arrive at our destined place. Then, the question arises which hotel will be found the most agreeable? This I decline answering, but leave it for the visiter to choose, as they are all kept on the most systematic principles of arrangement. The first house you arrive at is kept by Mr. R. D. Baldwin, and is very commokept by Mr. R. D. Baldwin, and is very commodious, capable of accommodating from two to four hundred people. Mr. B. is a man well worthy of patrenage, as he attends to the comforts of the e who visit him, with the best the house affords. At this house there are many beautiful and interesting young ladies, which makes time pass more agreeably especially, to those who are fend of young ladies' society. Next we come to the Gregory House, which is very commodious; also Mr. G. spares no pains to make those storming at his house return bet.

to make those stopping at his house return better satisfied with their visit than their anticipations were on their arrival. A little further on and we approach a beautiful private mansion, also kept for the accommodation of visiters. The proprietor of this house is Mr. Hortage.

Just below this, and on the lower extremity Just below this, and on the lower extremity of the lake, there is another hotel open for the reception of boarders by Messrs. Tompson & Ga Nun. At any of these houses comfortable accommodations will be found. This lake is not very large, being but oline or ten miles in circumference, but affords two or three beautiful islands, upon which are many hundreds of trees, upon the trunks of which may be seen out the names of former visiters, as a sort of remembrance of the hampy hours, they have remembrance of the happy hours they have passed there. The water is pure and fresh and affords excellent bathing and fishing. Each of the hotels above mentioned is well supplied with boats, suitable for satting, rowing, fish-

hat can be more beneficial for a young lady's health than to take daily exercise in pull-ing an oar from one islan : to another, or exing an oar from one islam; to another, or exbibiting her ladylike skill in riding on horseback at such a retreat. Nothing can be of
more importance to the human system than
such daily exercise.

I have visited this place for a number of
years, as I have many other fashionable places,
but none with as much pleasure as I found at
Lake Mahopac.

J. P. H.

Fashion at Watering Places.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]
The Chinese do ko-tou in their faces in the preoce of their superior, and the benighted Africans
orship a fetish made of old rags; but neither the
egroes nor the Mongoliaus are a bit more absurd

megroes nor the Mongolians are a bit more absurd than Americans, when they prostrate themselves to the taking called fashion. And of all follies connected with fashion, that of fashionable watering places is the most superlatively ridiculous.

Airs. Nervous, for example, wants change of air. But, unfortunately for the dear lady, she cannot consent to be cured except at the most tonnish watering place; and accord ugly her husband, though he can ill affort any extravagances, is compelled to take her to such a resort. What matters it that the rooms are close, the table scantily provided, and the proprietor extortionate in every way! This fashionable lady, or hat, boards there, or has boarded there, leaving behind her an odor of gentility to all time. It is amazing what inconveniences, and even insuits. Mrs. Nervous and hundreds like her, will put up with, in order to eat at the same table as the "upper ten," and be builled by the same land-

Nor is this all; for at fashionable watering places one would think that bealth was the last thing they sought. Mrs. Manoeuvre has gone there to marry oil her daughters. Mrs. Epiesian has come to catch a second husband. Miss Flirt is there to coquet od her daughters. Mrs. Ephesian has come to catch a second husband. Miss Dash to raise a sensation by her oddities. In the little world of five hundred boarders, temporarily inhabiting the hotel, there are as many cliques, intrigues, and rivalries as at the court of a Lonis XIV. Mrs. Tallowchandler turns up her nose at Mrs. Soapfat, because the husband of the latter retails his goods, while her own soils out at wholesale. Mr. Drone will not speak to Mr. Useful, because the latter works for his living, while the former spends in idleness the fortune acquired by his father. Even the "gentlemen and ladies of color," who, according to their own account, partly for recreation, and partly to oblige the fashionable world, consent to wait at table, mske beds, and black boots, partake of this exclusiveness; and one "professional gentlemas" boasts an other, with pomnous self-satisfaction, of his tonnish mixtress, and pronounces the employer of another "o' no account," be ause he made his money in salt prik instead of in sugar.

Thousands of odlars are annually sacrificed at these fashionable watering places by families really mable to afford. While husbands are borrowing money in the hot town at two per cent a month, wives are sporting lace capes that cost a hundred dollars, at hotels where the family bill is another hondred per week. While fathers are trembling with the fear of failure in the fall, daughters are flaunting at watering places in the costliest jewelry, or sons are sporting fast horses, giving champagne suppers, and perhaps gaming and crinking half the right. Deliver us from fashionable hotels at the sea shore or the springs! They would swallow up the purse of a millionaire, and destroy the health of a samson. They would teach airs to the girls of the best mothers, and make the sons of the thriftiest father improvisest.

Ostensibly, people go out of town for health. But how many are better for a sojourn at a fashionable watering place? Instead of returning with blooming checks, ladies come back faded with l

blooming cheeks, ladies come back laded with late-hours; and gentlemen, instead of being more vigor-ous, are paying the penalty of wine suppers. A forthight at some quiet place, where the air is fresh and the hours carly, is better than a month at one of these scenes of fashionable dissipation. In the one case, you get what you contract for, and at a moderate price, too; in the other you may aix dol-lers for board and six for fashion, and are cheated in both.

TO THE RITOR OF THE NEW TORE HERALD. DEAR SIR-I saw in last Sunday's Dispatch paragraph stating that an effort was about to be made, by the "friends" of the late Henry B. Hunt, so erectia tablet to his memory. Madame Thillon's reply, is to day's HERALD, to that portion of the reply, in to-day's HERALD, to that portion of the fand paregraph which made a pointed allusion to her, has again brought the subject before the public.

Will you permit me to state, for the information of those kind—but rather slow—"friends" of the late Mr. Hunt, that a neat and appropriate "tablet" has long since been placed over his resting place—one of the prettiest spots in Greenwood—by Mr. Charles Watout, at his own expense.

WM. REYNOLDS, 478 Broome street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

Judge Mitchell will hold Supreme Court chambers from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., on and after the 3d of Au-

gust, during the month.

In the Matter of Extending Canal Street and Widening Walker Street.—In consequence of the absence of Judges Boosevelt and Watson, two of the Justices before whom the argument in this case was heard. Judges Mitchell and Clerke announced that the decision would be deferred until the September 1988.

tember term.

The Superior Court will hold a general term this day, Wodacaday.

Third District Court.

Before Justice Meech.

Avoyst 1.—In the Matter of the Mayor against

Wm. Mason for Selling Liquor in the Ninth Ward

arthout License.—I this case was reported in yesterduy's Hanala. I the jury being out all night, and

mable to agree to a verdict, were discharged. The

cause will be brought on again for trial on Monday

at the court of the co

Andes and Amazon Basin.
LETTER ADDRESSED TO A MERCHANT OF COCHA-BANBA, IN BOLIVIA, BY LIEUT. LABONER GIBBON,

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1854. DEAR SIR-On a steppe of the Andes, where the mountain streams pay tribute to the Atlantic, you write to know something of the peacefu river routes communicating through the territory of Bolivia and the empire of Brazil.

My excuse for not complying with your request sooner, is that I had no right to publish before obtaining permission from the proper authorities to do so. Having now that permission, I hope my answer will prove satisfactory as a rational result of my observations, if not the most agreeable to you as a merchant.

The discovery of an outlet for the productions of the territory of Bolivia to the Atlantic has long been an earnest desire with the inhabitants on the banks of the tributaries of the Amazon and La Plata. The subject is not a new one; but as the current of population flowed from the Pacific shore, over the mountains, down the sides of the Andes into the lowlands to the east, the importance of being able to float to the Atlantic has become every year more and more apparent.

Standing on one of the loftiest peaks in the New World, looking out to the west, the traveller beholds a rough, mountainous, unproductive country from Lake Titicaca to the Pacific shore. A single narrow path winds through the great desert of Atacama, and leads down steep precipices to the only seaport of entry possessed by your country. Cobija is a free port: yet the distance is so great that merchants of Bolivia prefer to pay transit duty to Peru, through Arica, for foreiga manufacture brought by ships around Cape Horn and nearly the whole length of two great oceans.

Towards the east he feels a gentle wind blow ing in his face from the distant Atlantic, which drives before it clouds loaded with moisture from that ocean.

As these clouds pass over the low lands, moisture is sprinkled on the earth in dew drops and rains. Striking the base of the Andes, the wind wa'ts upward; and when the clouds reach an elevation of a little over fourteen thousand feet above the sea, they enter an atmosphere so rarified and cold that the remaining moisture freezes and falls on the mountains, in snow flakes, hail, and frost smoke.

The traveller, plunging through deep snow above the clouds, suffers the torments and privations of dreary winter, and descends nearly seven thousand feet of everlasting ice, through a region avoided by every kind of animal life, and where no signs of vegetation are to be seen. Above an atmosphere congenial for birds, except the condor, are grasses kept green by water melted from ice and snow under a tropical sun. Here the llama, alpacca, and vicuna, the wool-growers feed, and the aboriginal Indian cultivates potatoes and barley, or digs silver from the vein.

A little lower are coarse tufts of grass, mingled with small bushes of blackberry and whor-tleberry; flocks of sheep, white and black, speckle the mountain sides; gay, laughing In-dian shepherdesses protect with dogs the new born lambs. In the soil is found native copper; blocks of tin lie near the surface, and a wheat

The peach, apple, and pear trees are in full blossom on a lower steppe; strawberries ripen at new year's day; horned cattle are fattened on lucerne, and flowers exist in all their beauty. The climate being warmer, the traveller changes his garments. The people gather a harvest of corn, and the population becomes more dense. Finally appears a growth of small forest trees, which increase in size as he december.

The best cinchena in the world is free to all The best cinchena in the world is free to all bark gatherers, by the laws of the land. The tops of the trees swarm with monkeys, parrots, wild turkeys, and a great variety of beautiful birds of brilliant plumage. Through

the woods roam spotted tigers, poisonous snakes, or trains of ants with painful stings.

The coffee tree and sugar cane produce well, so do plantains, oranges, and all the tropical

The small snow water streams, with golden beds gradually swollen by heavy rains, at the base of the Andes, east of Cochamba, invite the traveller to step into a canoe, manned by ans, who paddle with the current 500 miles of a river navigable for steamboats. The Mamore flows through a great prairie country, where herds of horned cattle, horses and deer graze. The Brazil elk and ostrich roam over these plains. The land, the air and the waters are here filled with animal life.

Thirteen hard working days are required to descend the seventeen cataracts on the Madeira, a distance of 240 miles, and not navigable upa distance of 240 lines, and not havigable up-wards. But a passable road might be cut in a straight line through Brazilian territory, from the upper to the lower falls, a distance shorten-ed to 180 miles, by which cargoes could pass to the upper country.

Launching a canoe below these falls, the de-

scent is through a wild region, inhabited by savages, black tigers and alligators, for 500 of navigable water, to the mouth of the Madeira, where its waters join those of the Amazon, and still flow on 800 miles, to be emptied into the Atlantic.

In looking back upon the beautiful Madeira,

which we have traced from its source among the snows of distant lands, we regard it as the natural river road, or highway, by which the people of Bolivia can reach the markets of the world. Compare this route, prepared by the Ruler of

all Things, with that travelled by the jackass, slama, or mule, through the desert of Atacama, struggling under heavy loads of cinchona bark, silver and wool, climbing the lofty Andes, on their way to the South Pacific, while the little canoe floats gaily with the current to the

See by your map of South America the difference between the route through the mountains and by two oceans, from Cochabamba, and that by the Madeira river, to Para, at the

menth of the Amazon.

Many years ago the government of Bolivia declared ports on the rivers flowing into the Madeira and Paraguay free ports of entry. At that time comparatively little was known of the eastern parts of Belivia. The rivers had not been sounded nor the countries otherwise examined. Now we know that so far as the Madeira river is concerned, Eolivia has no free ports of entry; by it the falls are insupera-ble ob-tructions over which vessels cannot pass, and it is utterly impossible to make any grac-ticable use of that part of the Madeira river between the upper and lower falls by steam-

When the kind and hospitable people of Bolivia can induce their government to influence that of Brazil to grant a right of portage from the upper to the lower falls on the Madeira river—when they open a road, and when they begin themselves to carry their valuable productions to the menth of the Amazon—then they will find the merchants of the world paying proper attention to them.

You mention a large body of land situated at the base of the Andes, granted to you by the government of Bolivia. The climate of that part of South America is well adapted to agri-

cultural purposes, and to the races which in inture times may populate those wild regions.

The opinion prevails that when the South American nations consider it policy to invite the poor and industrious of other lands to enter and enjoy their territory, the white race will flock to the latitude of sen degrees south. Indeed, the rule works so generally now, Southern Brazil. La Plata, Chili, a d Bolivia, are at this day thickly populated, compared with the valley of the Amazon. Yet the vegetable growth in the latter is much the most luxurient, and would seem, were it not for the ex-

treme heat and moisture of the climate to be the most favored portion of the earth.

Along the main trunk of the Amazon, it is a' most delightful country for the blacks.— There the wild African may enjoy the tropical heat, much more to his satisfaction than among

Do not let your imagination be too much excited by reports of large lumps of gold, said to be somewhere in the wilderness, where the oli-mate is sickly, and where the inhabitants are savage and warlike, with a fair proportion of tigers and mosquitoes, neither few nor far be-

tween.

It is wrong to suppose even a North American, would attempt to leap over seventeen caracts in a steamboat, for so small a prize as ten thousand dollars—the reward offered by the Bolivians to the first captain of a steam vessel who shall enter a river of their coun-

Many thanks for your kindness to me, a stranger in your land. I look back with pleasure to my visit thereI am, sir, your obedient servant.

LARDNER GIBBON, Lieut. U. S. Navy. SENOR DON CARLOS BRIDOUX, Merchant, of Cochabamba Bolivia.

> Our Albany Correspondence ALBANY, July 29, 1854.

Delegates to the Saratoga Convention-Woolly Whigs and Abolitionists, all-Silve Grays will not Participate-The Whole Programme Arranged for Performance in 1856.

The cunningly devised scheme calling a State convention of abolitionists, free soilers, and woolly whigs, at Saratoga Springs, in the middle of next month, is receiving less favor than the originators imagined. The call was made very soon after the passage of the "Nebraska-Kansas Outrage," whilst enthusia-m ran high, excitement was wild, passions ungovernable, reason dethroned, and effigies burning in every abolition town. Individuals were called from every part of the State, not aspartizans, but aspure philanthropists, for the purpose of adopting sentiments, declaring to the South a determination to repeal the law establishing the Territorial governments of Nebraska and Kansas, to reinstate and re-establish the Missouri compromise line, and to repeal the fugitive slave law. Well, under this call. a gathering of "black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray" was held in this city yesterday, to select a delegation for Saratoga. The chairman selected was the most appropriate person that could be found, viz: Bradford R. Wood, whom the democrats elected to Congress in 1844 upon the "Polk and Texas" issue, but who, when snugly seated in Congress, voted against the measure, and had the audacity to send a letter to his constituents denying that he was elected upon any such ground. He has been one of the most rabid and impassioned abolitionists ever since. Hence the consistency in placing him in the chair yesterday. The resolutions were written by a lawyer Barnes, son-in-law of Thurlow Weed, who is also known as an abolitionist of the most ultra order. Though highly denunciatory of the action of Congress, and all those who voted for the Terri-torial bill and obliterated the Missouri line, there was still a cowardliness exhibited in not demanding an emphatic repeal of the fugitive act. So thought Mr. C. W. Williams, who offered a resolution to cover that ground. The political whigs opposed this. They wanted "harmonious action" at Saratoga, and foresaw that if a resolution was adopted at Albany, the headquarters and centre of all manner of pinguity that a repeal of the Fugitive Slave. iniquity, that a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law would be among the ingredients of the Sa-ratoga conclave, then the silver grays, to a man, would repudiate the connection, and with the hards stand aloof and disconnected. So the resolution was not suffered to be incorporated, and the whig politicians conquered the abolitionists proper. Some twenty names are pub-lished as delegates, but not a silver gray whig nor hard democrat among them. Neither are the names of any of the Buffalo platform free the names of any of the Buffalo platform free soilers in the list. Being the peculiar friends of the "slippery administration," none of them, of course, will be found in a state of open "insubordination," so long as their friends enjoy the government drippings. Among the names there are only three who ever voted the democratic ticket when the "party" was in harmony. The gathering was a fizzle—only some dozen or so thought it worth while to attend.

The while prints alone are now left to dis-

The whig prints alone are now left to discuss the propriety of the Saratoga convention. They differ widely in their estimate of the cifect which will be produced. Whilst the Evening Journal, in this city, declares the object to be "to arouse and compine Northern estimate to be be be also be al bine Northern sentiment to resist by all lawful means the extension and perpetuity of sla-very"—which means, in literal truth, to "arouse and combine" a Northern party under the Seward banner—other whig prints, not yet fully indectrinated, and breathing the pure rural air, declare that the "whig party will stand by its present organization"—"that the party is now thoroughly united and occupies impregnable grounds upon the slavery question. Another, the *Onondaga Gazette*, goes in for the "truly republican party," which is to be organized at Saratoga, and says—

organized at Saratoga, and says—

We wish every honest and unaspiring whig would look this matter square in the face, and determine to the satisfaction of his own mind which is preferable—the triumph of his party at the coming State election, and the distribution of a few pattry offices, or the formation of such a great and truly republican party as every one not given up entirely to pro-slavery doctrines admits is needed at the present crisis, to save the country from becoming an absolute slave despotism, and the principles of freedom, as inculcated in that "self-evident lie," the Declaration of Independence, from being crushed out entirely; a party which, though it might not give all the State offices to the waigs this fall, would secure to them their share in 55 as well as '54, and place the country in its proper relation to the institution of slavery besides.

Another print, the Republican, at Hudson.

Another print, the Republican, at Hudson, does not follow the dictation. It fears the dissolution of its party. It says:-

We are not in favor of what we understand to be the object and aim of at least some of its prima movers, which is the nomination of an auti-slavery Maine law ticket, and the breaking up, so far as is possible, of the present whig organization. And we can say to the engineers, that if they expect to find the whigs of Columbia county with them in such a movement, they will find themselves wofully mistaken."

The Mirror, of Wyoming county, asks:-But the whigs—what will they do? Will they all come into a new organization? They are so nearly all opposed to the Nebraska swindle that it is hardly all opposed to the Nebraska swindle that it is hardly worth while to make any exceptions. But probably with some of them the political checker board is to be looked all over very carefully before committing themselves too far one way or the other. They are all ready to go into this convention, to express opinions, &c.; but will they be ready to adopt the organization that is rapidly forming in othe States, and which now promises much for the preservation of our free institutions?

This is morely a sample of what is said in the

This is merely a sample of what is said in the public prints. It indicates anything but harmony. The whigs will of course have the convention their own way. Even the few soft democrais who lent the use of their names at the origin of this the origin of this movement in this city, seeing now plainly that the whole purpose is to obtain strength for Seward in 1856, are abandoning it. Being under the surveillance of Pierce and

Being under the surveillance of Pierce and Marcy they are not yet quite ready to step upon a platform peculiarly Northern. They will be ready to take ground when those two aspirants are thrown overboard, and when the issue becomes joined between a sectional and a national candidate for the Presidency.

One thing is certain—the leaders and directors of the Saratoga gathering will be most effectually used up politicians. The repeal of the Territorial law, the restoration of the Missouri compromise line, or the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, are purposes which no political aspirant, no abolition demagogue, no sectional agitator, backed with all the familiesm of the nation, can ever eccomplish. It matters not nation, can ever eccomplish It matters not whether masses gather at Buffalo or Suratoga. the result will be the same.

Our New Hampshire Correspondence. DRSwsville, N. H., July 31, 1854. Spiritual Doings-Popularity of General Pierce at Home-His Agents at Concord-

Rural Scenes-New Hampshire Courting. In my last I promised to give a further account of such spiritual doings as might come beneath my notice; but I have not been favored with any new manifestations, although I patiently sat from eight till half-past eleven, awaiting the approach of a defunct Persian who conversed through his medium in Italian; yet, notwithstanding our perseverance, we sat

A party in a parlor, all silent and all damned. and the efforts of the media were of no avail.

It is too evident a swindle for your correspondent to pretend that there is any news here worth embodying in a letter. The chief topic of excitement is the non-arrival of the HERALD, an event which, sad to say, happens very often.

an event which, sad to say, happens very often. The Peet Office officials seem to think that news, like wine, improves by age and travel, as, sometimes, three or four days clapse before we receive any mail from New York, although we are flut ten hours ride from it.

The popularity of General Pierce (or, as they pronounce it here, Purss,) appears to be sadly on the wane, and the recent disgusting exhibition at Concord, of an army of wire-puliers sent on from Washington to endeavor, by their influence, to control the Senatorial election, has done more to depopularize the Executive than years of such masterly imbecility as has lately characterized the administration, could by any possibility bring about. From what I can learn of the former habits of our chief magistrate, he was what is familiarly called "a jolly old cock"—that is, he would always take his glass with you, and tell his story; but as for any peculiar fitness for the situation he now occupies, although I well recollect that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," no one here, even among his most zealous admirers, could ever accuse him of that. The sentiment of the people among a premark model.

among his most zealous admirers, could ever accuse him of that. The sentiment of the people appears to be embodied in a remark made by an old farmer, the other day:—"We didn't vote for Scott as we took him to be a d—d fool; but in electing Pierce we jumped from the trying-pan into the fire."

At some future day this place will probably be converted into a fashionable watering place, as it is easy of access, and there is a spring here, called Abenâqui Spring, the water of which is sufficiently nasty to embody cure for all known diseases, and the drives in the vicinity are beautiful, albeit rather hilly; for it is my decided belief that if the drive was persisted in for a sufficient length of time, the purpose for which the Tower of Babel was erected would be fully accomplished, as it is Ossa upon Pelion here, and when one hill is surmounted another one stares when one hill is surmounted another one stares

you in the face.

A word of advice to the readers of the New YORK HEBALD: Never "keep company" (as they call an engagement here) with a New Hampshire girl. It is the custom of this country for two lovers to resolve themselves into a séance permanente. An interesting pair have been engaged in billing and cooing from 4 P. M. till 1 A. M., and heaven only knows how much longer they will keep it up. I can't sit up to see. This is not a solitary example. Can any arithmetical or statistical reader inform me how many times a man is necessitated to make a d——d fool of himself during that period of time he is engaged in "courting?" We pause for a reply.

G. H. E.

pause for a reply.

SLIGHTLY ROMANTIC.—The case of James Crow, charged with kidnapping a little girl, was examined on Saturday before Acting Recorder Wiltz, and proved to be of a rather interesting character. The facts of the case, as developed on the examination, were as follows:—In March. 1847, Mrs. Fitzgerald, who had recently lost a child, was applied to by a gentleman to take charge of a female child a few days old, for which she was to be paid at the rate of \$18 per month. The terms suited Mrs. F., and the child remained under her care until she was about two years old, the stipulated sum being regularly paid. About that time the payments ceased, however, and Mrs. F. declares that she had not received a ent since for the maintenance of the child. A few months after she first received the child, a man named James Crow called upon her and inquired after it. She at first denied having any such child in her possession; but Crow informes her that he knew all about it, and that he had been sent by those who left the child there. She then admitted that the child she held in her arms was the one he sought, when he took it, folded it to his heart and kiases it tendenly. The child has since grownlinto a handsome, sorightly little girl, and during the whole of the intervening time Crow continued to visit her, passing throughout the neighborhood as the child's uncle. When the little girl was christened. Crow was present and gave her the name of Louisa Crow. From his conduct towards the little girl, and sundry inadvertent remarks, Mr. and Mrs. Fizzgerald became tolerably well convinced that he was Louisa's fasher. Although from time to time he made the child presents, yet he never offered to contribute to its support. sents, yet he never offered to contribute to its

sents, yet he never offered to contribute to its support.

The foster parents became very much attached to the child, Mrs. Fitzgerald particularly, and so fearful was the latter of losing her that she never applied to the person who placed the little girl in her charge for the money agreed upon. Two or three weeks ago, the Fitzgerald's determined to move to Texas and take Louisa with them. Their intention was made known to Crow, who advised them to leave the little girl with him, and he would take care of her. This Mrs. Fitzgerald would not listen to, and on the 18th, Crow went before a votary public, and massed an act declaring that Louisa was his own child, being the result of an illicit connection between him and Miss.—(the name we suppress for obvious reasons) fully acknowledging her to be his daughter and heir. Under the laws of this State, this act legitimatizes the child, and is the only valid evidence of parentage, the child being born out of wedlock. The following day. Crow went to the heuse of Mrs. Fitzgerald, and under pretence of purchasing a pair of shoes for her, he got the child in his possession, and took her away with him. Mrs. F. was from home at the time, and as soon as she returned and learned the loss of her little pet, she became almost frautic. On the 16th, she and her husband went before the Recorder, and made a charge of kipnapping against Grow, and on the 19th he was arrested and informed that if he did not at once produce the girl he would be sent to prison. He then went to one of the orphan asylums, in company with an officer, where the child was found, and the Recorder placed Louisa once more in charge of her foster mother. Crow was then bound over to appear and answer the charge of kidnapping, and on Saturday last the case was examined. Evidence to the above effect was introduced; and the Recorder (rather singularly, we thought.) decided to send Crow before the First District Court on a charge of kidnapping, binding him to bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his apparance. Mr. and Mrs. F The foster parents became very much attached to

A WHOLE TOWN IN QUARANTINE.-The Board of A WHOLE TOWN IN QUARANTINE.—The Board of Health of the village of Lockport have literally placed their goodly town in a state of quarantine. They have denounced "the practice of congregating in large numbers at funerals," and denied the rites of sepulchre within the town to any person who may be so unfortunate as to die just outside of the corporation limits. They have gone further, and ordered.

be so unforturate as to die just outside of the corposation limits. They have gone further, and orocced.

That all persons having families in the said village of
Lockport are hereby ordered to refrain, for forty days
from the date of this ordinance, from taking, boarding,
or locking in their families, any person or persons who
may herefer, and within torty days from the date
hereof, come into the said village of Lockport.

We publish this ordinance for the purpose of advising our friends, that under its terms they are
problibited from obtaining board or lodging with any
family residing at Lockport, for the same space of
time that the flood prevailed—forty days and forty
nights, of course! The man who goes from any
point outside of this modern ordinance walled city,
on business with its population, must take his bed
said board with him, or fast and sleep under the
broad cantopy of heaven. Why didn't the Board of
Health probibit people from going outside, within that period, to mingle with the world, and bring
home with them infectious and contagious diseases.
Insemuch as fright is a provocative of disease, we
should not be surprised to hear that the entire
Board of Health of Lockport had fallen victims to
the cholers.—Buffalo Express.

BURGLARY AT BELLEVILLE, N. J .- This village BURGLARY AT BELLEVILLE, N. J.—This village was infeated on Saturday night with a gang of borglars, who made an attempt on a number of the most prominent residences in the place, but only succeeded in entering those of Mr. John Dow and C. J. Williams. They entered Mr. Dow's bedroom and took about \$40 in money, a gold watch, and some of his wearing apparel, without discovery. Mr. Williams, seeing the light from the matches which they struck near his bedroom, warang from his bed with his sword, which he usually keeps in his room, upon which the raceal made a basty retreat without any booty. They have not been captured yet.

When individuals or the community find themselves in troube, or that their affairs do not go en as desired, or as was expected, it is customary to vote the apparent cause a nuisance or humbug to be suppressed or absted, and they fully resolve, benceforth, to have nothing to do with the supposed author of their misfortunes. This practice pretty well describes the feeling entertained at this particular crisis toward railroads which are supposed, by the immense sums expended in their construction, to have caused the present tightness in the money market, and which, in addition to interfering in the ordinary transactions of business, has reacted upon railway securities themselves, carrying prices all the way from 5 to 30 per cent below first cost.

With the market value of railroad securities we have little concess. If any one has made a mistake in going into them, it is not because the conclusions then formed as to their productiveness were erroneous, but because the relationsh things are changed. As we stated in our last, railroads have been, and are, as productive as was supposed they would be when the public took their securities at the highest figures which prevailed. If there has been a change it is not so much in the railroads as in the relations that other things bear toward them.

In the United States, where entire freedom is allowed to every impulse, it is natural that the pendilum of public opinion should oscillate beyond the boundary that marks the limit of its healthy movement. It was to be expected that with the passion which has existed for railroads in this country, united with the conviction that they would prove profitable investments of capital, that their countruction should have exceeded the harmonious developement of all our great interests, and that they should have taken the lion's share of the available or accumulated means of our people, leaving a corresponding deficiency for other avocations and enterprises.

We have no doubt such is the fact. We have frequently stated such to be our conv But these remarks are somewhat wide of the sub-

contented with his present means for their gratification.

But these remarks are somewhat wide of the subject. What we intended to say was, that railroads have, as alleged, consumed an immense amount of capital in the construction, which has in a measure been withdrawn from other channels, at some inconvenience to other departments of industry. While this has been the case, the effect has been to create an additional demand for twice or thrice the capital that has gone into them. The confistruction of every railroad furnishes the means for the development of other resources, greater or less, as the case may be. Let us suppose one hundred miles of railroad to be constructed in Ohio. At every two or three miles upon its line some element of wealth is rendered available, which before lay dormant. At one point the timber on the line of the road is manufactured for use; at another, a coal mine is opened; at another, iron works are erected; at a fourth, some other useful mineral is brought out; at a fifth is a water power to be set at work for a whole neighborhood. The development of all these resources offers the greatest inducement to the profitable investment of capital; so that no sooner is a road constructed than a demand springs up for the objects stated, for two dollars, where the construction of railroads is not only what is required for the roads themselves, but for all the works and improvements to which the former gives birth, and which may safely be estimated to exceed, in a very short time, twice their cost. But the cost of railroads, experience shows, increases is proportion to the increase of their business. The Boston and Worcester railroad, a brief history of which is to be found in another column, is a good illustration in point. The first cost of this roal was about \$1,200,000. This amount has been increased some 400 per cent in eighteen years, or at the rate of twenty-two per cent annually. Now, the additions to the first cost of the road were just as necessary snd proper as was the original outla

nary increase of business. Estimating the annual increase of cost of our roads at ten per cent, this amount would call for \$50,000,000 annually for old roads. Our works in progress probably call for \$75,000,000. If the improvements and investments consequent upon the construction of railroads equal this sum, the expenditure of capital due to constructions of these works amounts to \$200,000,000 annually.

structions of these works amounts to \$200,000,000 annually.

Such is the annual draft that railroads impose upon the productive energies of the country. The above facts will serve to explain the constant and active demand that exists for money. When we reflect that we have only commenced the construction of railroads and the developement of the unimited resources of this country, and that at fifty years from the present time our people will be just as much occupied with new projects as they are at this moment, and that every year enlarges the field of enterprise and industry, it is difficult to foresee a period in which the accumulations of capital shall exceed the demand for its profitable employment.

ment.

But while railroads are making, and will continue But while railroads are making, and will continue to make, immense calls upon the capital of the country, of all other investments they make the speediest and most generous return on their cost. They have increased value of the aggregate property of the country, by more than fivefold their cost. In addition to their earnings, they save to the public at least twenty-five per cent of the whole cost annually, in transportation. They have created no small share of the foreign and domestic commerce of the country. They are the great fact in the physical progress of our people, and have coutributed more than any other agency to their astonishing progress in wealth, prosperity and comfort. They may have received a disproportionate developement, not disproportioned to the wants of our people, nor their ability to supply to them a lucrative traffic, but to other interests and other enterprises, alike clamorous for capital.

other interests and other enterprises, alike clamorous for capital.

It is something to live in the present age; but while art and science are constantly unfolding new truths for our admiration and profit, they impose upon so lety a corresponding necessity for labor and toil. We cannot accept the one without the other. That we are oppressed and distracted by the new calls made upon our time and means is no good cause of complaint. We ought rather to feel honored at the post assigned to the present generation, in its great mission of unfolding natural laws, and of subjecting their action to the comfort and progress of mankind.

All Right. NEW YORK, August 1, 1854. Sin-In your columns of this morning I find the

following inquiry:-INFORMATION WANTED, VERY BADLY.—We have been requested to ask of the parties concerned, how it happened that Thomas R. Whitney, a rampant leader of the Know Nothings, was closeted at the Astor House the other day, for two long hours, with the Hon. Thurlow Weed, the central organ of Sewardism? Are the Know Nothings or the Seward party to be sold? That's all.

In reply, allow me to state that I was not closeted with the Hop. Thurlow Weed.

with the Hon. Thurlow Weed "at the Astor House the other day." I never exchanged a word with that gentleman, and have not the honor of his per-sonal acquaintance. Respectfully, Thos. R. Whitner.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—Harvey Chase, of the firm of Boughton & Chase, who manufacture cut saingles on the east side of the river, just above Clariesa street bridge, was this morning caught by the belt that carries the machinery, and driven round on a drum that makes eighty revolutions a minute, bringing his limbs and body in contact with various cobjects, and lacerating him in a shocking manner. He had one arm broken two or three times, one foot much injured, if not cruahed, three of his ribs fractured, and suffered internal bruises, which are thought by the physicians to be the most dangerous of all. His lungs are injured, and there are signs of the rupture of internal blood vessels. The socident occurred about 11 A. M., and the sufferer is yet alive and sensible, though the injuries are such so to make it doubtful whether he can long survive.—Rochester Advertiser, July 31.

Schr. Moll Pitcher....

Charles Robbins.

Cygnet.....

Beindeer

Cygnet.

Quarantine.

Arrowaides.

Moll Pitcher.

\$50. 2d—To the Wm. S. Thacher, spy glass, valued at

The race commenced shortly after one of The route, five miles round the boat Wild towards Nahant. The boats came in in the

The schooner McDuff, Capt. Richardsen, entered and sailed the race, but coming in on the wrong side of the line was ruled out.

The prizes were awarded as follows:—
let. To the Charade, silver watch, worth \$30.
2d. To the Wave, compass, valued at \$15.

At the conclusion of the awarding of the prizes the spectators dispersed; the steamers and other vessels returned to the city and elsewhere.

The occasion was one full of life and animatics, everything passing off without the least interruption, and to the manifect delight of all present. We hear the conduct, impartiality, and urbanity of the judges highly spoken of.

Some of our fancy citizens were present, among whom we noticed His Excellency "Gov. Dorr" and suite, Albert J. Tirrell, and other lesser lights. The Governor heid his court in a wooden building on the wharf, and many of the verdant paid him tribute.

Scotia, and now Chief Commissioner of Railways for that Province.

Mr. Howe is well known as a public man, having for the last twenty years been at the head of the liberal party in that Province, and for many years past at the head of its government, holding the office of Provincial Secretary. Mr. Howe resigned his political offices, and was placed by the government of Nova Scotia at the head of the Board of Railway Commissioners, under the law of the last seasion, providing for the building of railways in that Province.

Mr. Howe evidently enters with the same real upon his new vocation as he embarked his energies and his facile pen in the advocacy of the principles of "responsible government," years ago, when that question excited so much alarm in the minds of the "solid men" of Nova Scotia and Canada. We hope Mr. Howe may meet as much success in this new field of labor as attended his efforts in the carrying out of that great principle of "popular sovereignty." neld of labor as attended his efforts in the carrying out of that great principle of "popular sovereignty," now so well established throughout British North America. We have formerly had doubts as to the policy of building railways through the agency, or by means of, governmental management—but this fact does not diminish or weaken our regard for those engaged in the carrying out of their respective portions of the European and North American Eallway. Our desires in regard to the carrying out that work have been, that, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Maine, each should adopt its own method for its accomplishment, while all should harmonize upon all questions affecting its structure or its future management.

Fortunately, all questions of the latter description are now adjusted. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have both adopted the guage of 5½ feet making it uniform with the line of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; and when the various sections, the disjecta membra, in Canada, Maine, and in the Province east, become connected, they will form an unbroken line of railway, of uniform guage, from Halifax to Detroit.

In 1853 Nova Scotia provisionally agreed to adopt the "Company principle," similar to that of New Brunswick, and six months time was allowed after the royal assent, for the organization of the company. On the failure of this, "the government scheme" was to come into operation.

The war in Europe che ked, and in fact defeated

On the failure of this, "the government scheme,"
was to come into operation.

The war in Europe checked, and in fact defeated
the plans of those who sought to inaugurate the
company within the six months, and at the end of
that time Mr. Howe introduced and carried through
Parliament his scheme for a government line.

The work was commenced on the 8th of June,
1854, at Halifax, and a section of some ten miles is
under contract to be opened this year. An additional section of fifteen miles will be opened in 1855.

The first twenty-five miles forms a common trunk
for the lines running to Amherst, to Windsor, and
to Pictou, and we learn from Mr. Howe that they
intend to push the trunk line to the frontier of New
Brunswick, so as to meet their line at that point, as
soon as it can reach, if, from St. John. They will
then extend branch lines to Windsor and Pictou,
as occasion may require.

soon as it can reach it, from St. John. They will then extend branch lines to Windsor and Picton, as occasion may require.

The Province of Nova Scotta has an overflowing treasury, and is free of debt. For some years to come the city of Halifax will furnish a ready market for her debentures, at 5 per cent, and as the line proposed will form an important link in the Great Trunk Railway from Halifax to the United States and Canada, no fears are entertained as to the paying qualities of the line.

Our people will recoile t that Mr. Howe pledged himself at our City Hall, in the fall of 1851, to complete that portion of E. & N. A. Railway in Nova Scotia, as soon as Maine should build her part of it, and as the work is now in progress from Halifax this way we must be up and doing, or forfeit our pledges thus mutually given. New Branswick and Nova Scotia are both at work, and their lines under contract for a good portion of the distance. The line from Waterville to Bangor will be completed the present year, but from Bangor to Calais the means for building the ninety-five miles are still unprovided. We have no doubt, however, that before the fall of the leaf the coming autumn, some action favorable to its accomplishment will be had. The visit of Mr. Howe, and the explanation by him given, have awakened a new and fresh interest for the carrying out of the European and North American Railway.—State of Maine.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1854. MR. J. G. BENNETT :-

Six—In your paper of yesterday, you state that ? "asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law of 1850," and moved for a suspension of the rules of the House to enable me to do so.

Mr. Thos. P. Elliott, of Mass., made the motion to which you alluded, and not myself. You will see by looking at the vote that I voted against the mo-

tion.

So far from making or favoring such a motion. It believe that he who favors such a proposition is an enemy to his country and his country's constitution. You will please correct your report of the proceedings.

Yery respectfully,

JOHN H. ELLIOTT, of Eq.